

# SANTA-FE GAZETTE.

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## SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER.

JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

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For the Gazette.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 28th, 1860.

Mr. WATSON:

In all probability, in the course of a few weeks the Union will be dissolved, in which event neither section will be authorized to dispose of the Territories, without their consent; consequently, in such event, New Mexico will be called upon for an expression of her wishes. I trust the public will suspend the formation of any fixed opinion, on a subject of so much importance to them, until they shall have dispassionately weighed the subject in all its bearings, without any party or individual feelings. I beg leave to say, however, now, that I dissent from the opinion that we shall unite with the Pacific States, in case they should form an independent sovereignty, unless we should have greater inducements than the mere similarity of resources. A similarity of resources, does not necessarily produce a sameness of interest, in national or political relations, but often the contrary. For example (one among many) the similarity of the manufacturing and shipping resources of the Northern States, and Great Britain produces a conflict in their commercial interests. And thus with New Mexico and the Pacific States—Their resources, such as gold mining, stock raising &c. being similar, it is most likely their commercial interests will be different. In other words that commercial arrangements that would be highly favorable to the Pacific States, would be greatly disadvantageous to New Mexico—for example again—There can be no doubt, but that it would be greatly to the advantage of the Pacific States to direct all the trade of New Mexico both egressing and ingressing from the Missouri, Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico to the shores of the Pacific—but how would it be with us of New Mexico? In that event on all articles purchased on the Pacific, we would have to pay the heavy expense of the almost interminable voyage, with all its incidental risks and delays down the Atlantic, round Cape Horn and up the Pacific, with still a land transportation to put the goods here among us, at least equal to that from here to the Missouri or the Gulf, over a route not near so favorable. Calculate this cost if you please on some of our heavier and more indispensable articles, such as sugar and coffee, to say nothing of other articles. To start out on such a voyage from New Orleans, Havana, or any of the great sugar and coffee markets to supply New Mexico, with these indispensable articles, would look very much like going from home, and would not entitle the merchant embarking in such an enterprise to much credit for sound judgment—but it may be said that, notwithstanding we should belong politically to the Pacific Confederacy, yet we could continue our commercial relations with Missouri and the East as usual—in that event our commercial interests would not be identical with those of the Pacific, notwithstanding our resources might be similar—even now the market in California for our sheep has but very little, if any advantage, over any other, and if it be a fact that our resources in this respect are similar to hers (and we cannot deny it) in a few years we will have no market there at all—in fact that market is now regarded as worthless to us. Then to dispose of our mutton and gold dust, as we now do of our wool, we will still have to go to St. Louis and other like eastward markets—in fine no one can think for a moment, that California can even compete with Missouri in our trade. If not, then how useless would it be to form our political connections with the west while all our commercial and business relations are with the east, when if we had to be dealt with as a foreign nation we would constantly be annoyed by Custom-house arrangements, and laws, and upon all our exports and possibly our imports be subject to the payment of duties; charges &c. or be driven from a market where in the sale of our commodities we would have no competition, and in our purchases there would be a full competition among sellers, to the Pacific, and a market, wherein the sale of our commodities all would be competition and in our purchases there would be scarcely any. However, if any advantages should ever offer themselves on the Pacific, we could still fully avail ourselves of them independently of the Pacific States by means of the Gulf of California and the Rio Colorado, whose navigation will always be open to us, and thus by continuing our connections with the east, we will have free and full access to all the navigable waters of the Atlantic as well as the Pacific. Be it then dissolve our connections with the east we touch upon no navigable water giving us free access thereto and will be exclusively dependent on the navigation of the Pacific. Would it not be better to maintain our rights and connections with both Oceans? While we should not adhere to beaten tracks sufficiently to become foggy, we should not be led astray by novelty so far as to lose sight of our best interests. Their let us stick to and go with Missouri, our old and tried friend unless we are certain we can do better

somewhere else. But now perhaps is not the time to discuss this subject. I merely drop these disjointed hints to entreat our fellow citizens to suspend the formation of any fixed opinion on the subject until all the ground is fully viewed, that in case it shall become necessary for us to act in the present case, we act for the best unitedly if possible. It is a rash presumption, however, that California will be so blind as to separate herself from the south and the Atlantic.

If the emergency should arise requiring us to act, I still have much more to say, in detail and shall ask the privilege of your columns to do so. My attention has been attracted to the subject by the letter of the Hon. M. A. Otero, published in the Gazette touching the same matter.

Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedt Servt.  
S. M. DAIRD.

WASHINGTON, December 13.

The House Committee of Thirty-three met today and took the following action on that portion of the message referring to the pending difficulties in relation to the South.

Mr. River, of Ark., offered the following:  
*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this committee, the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted, and that any reasonable and proper constitutional remedies, and effectual guarantees of their peculiar interests, as recognized by the Constitution, necessary to preserve the peace and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered the following as an amendment:

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Committee, the existing discontent among the Southern people, and the growing hostility among them to the Federal Government, are greatly to be regretted, and that any reasonable and proper constitutional remedies, necessary to preserve the peace and the perpetuity of the Union, should be promptly and cheerfully granted.

This amendment was rejected by the following vote of the Committee:

Ayes—Corwin, Adams, Humphrey, Ferry, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburn, of Wisconsin.

Nays—Merrill, Milner, Winslow, Love, Whitely, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Reuben Davis, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Curtis, Birch, Windham, Stout—72.

Mr. Sumner named the following as a substitute:

*Resolved*, That whatever grievances exist which affect the rights or interests of the citizens of any part of the Confederacy, and are capable of removal by action of Congress ought to receive full and appropriate remedies by the speedy action of the federal Legislature, either by resolution, statutory amendments to the constitution, or by recommendation for the call of a general Convention of the States, as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes aforesaid.

This resolution was also rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Humphrey, Ferry, Robinson, Morrill, Morse, Washburn, Carter—8.

Nays—Messrs. Corwin, Milner, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis, of Md., Whitely, Tappan, Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Reuben Davis, of Miss., Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Curtis, Birch, Windham, Stout—72.

The resolution of Mr. Rust was then adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Corwin, Milner, Winslow, Campbell, Love, Davis, of Md., Stratton, Bristow, Nelson, Dunn, Taylor, Kellogg, Houston, Phelps, Rust, Howard, Hamilton, Curtis, Birch, Windham, Stout—72.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Ferry, Humphrey, Robinson, Tappan, Morrill, Morse, Washburn—8.

Mr. Reuben Davis, of Miss., declined to vote and Mr. Hovey, of S. C. who has heretofore been present with the Committee was absent to-day.

The South Carolina delegation are unanimous against any attempt to interfere with the collection of revenue or federal property in the State until every attempt at negotiation with the Government shall have been exhausted. No additional force is to be employed on any of the forts in the neighborhood of Charleston.

Capt. Foster, the engineer in charge, is now carrying on the work which he commenced in September.

There have been no new developments.

The Relief Bill as passed by both Houses of Congress, authorizes the issue of Treasury Notes for such sums as the public exigencies require, but not to exceed \$10,000,000, of a denomination of not less than \$50. Such notes shall be paid and redeemed after the expiration of one year from the date of issue, to bear such rate of interest as shall be expressed thereon, at the rate of six per cent per annum. It is provided that after the maturity of said notes, the interest shall cease on the expiration of sixty days' notice of readiness to redeem and pay the same, which may at any time be given by the Secretary of the Treasury, in one or more newspapers published at the seat of Government. Payment of the notes is to be made to the lawful holders upon their presentation at the Treasury, including principal and interest, for which the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged.

The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President, is authorized to cause such portion of the Treasury notes as may be deemed expedient to be issued, in payment of warrants in favor of the public creditors, or other persons lawfully entitled to payment, who may choose to receive such notes in payment at par.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 13.

As near as can be ascertained, the total population of the States and Territories, is 31,000,000. Therefore, the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives, will be about 153,000.

Mr. Shober, the long efficient Chief Clerk of the Patent Office, is, by law, now the Acting Commissioner, and to him all the pending business will be transferred. There is no probability of an appointment in the place of Mr. Thomas, who retired to-day, and entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury.

SANTA FE, N. M. December 13th 1860.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the "Abiquiu, Pagosa, and Baker City Road Company" at the Office of O. P. Hovey, Don Anastacio Sandoval was called to the chair, and on motion of O. P. Hovey, Don Anastacio Sandoval was unanimously elected President pro tem.

And on motion, L. Head Esq. was elected Secretary pro tem. When, on motion of Capt. Charles Baker, a committee of five were appointed to draft Rules and regulations for the government of the Company, composed of Capt. Charles Baker, Hon. Jose Manuel Gallegos and O. P. Hovey Esq. The committee retired and after due deliberation, returned and reported a set of Rules and Regulations, which after being read in Spanish, were on motion laid on the table until the next meeting.

On motion of Hon. J. M. Gallegos, the Secretary pro tem. was instructed to have the said Rules and Regulations translated into Spanish.

On motion the meeting, adjourned, to meet at the same place, on tomorrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

December-14th 1860.

The Stockholders met pursuant to adjournment, and were called to order by the President pro tem. when Mr. Head Secretary reported that he had failed in having the Rules and Regulations translated, owing to the short space of time allowed.

When on motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on tomorrow at 3 o'clock P. M.

Saturday, 15th Dec. 1860.

The meeting met pursuant to adjournment, present and presiding Don Anastacio Sandoval.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and adopted.

L. Head Secretary, reported the Rules and Regulations translated, when on motion of Mr. Hovey they were read in Spanish, and on motion of Henry Mercure Esq. the Rules and Regulations, were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the meeting proceeded to the election of their officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of Capt. CHARLES BAKER, President.

J. M. EDGAR Esq. Secretary.

Hon. JOSE PABLO GALLEGOS, Treasurer

And

HENRY MERCURE Esq.

DON SEVERO TACHILLO.

H. YOUNG Esq.

Directors.

The President elect, for the ensuing year then took the chair, when amendments to the Rules and Regulations, were severally offered by Messrs. Gallegos, Mercure, Pino, Head, Sandoval, Hovey, Collins and others, some of which were adopted and others rejected.

The remaining stock not taken, having been taken by Genl. A. P. Wilbur and Don Jesus Ma. Baca y Salazar, on motion of Mr. Hovey, an assessment of 5 per cent was made on the amount of stock.

On motion it was ordered that 100 copies of the Act of incorporation, and Rules and Regulations, be printed in English and Spanish.

On motion, it was ordered, that the Act of incorporation and minutes of the meetings of the stockholders, be published in the "Santa Fe Gazette."

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet, in Abiquiu N. M. in the month of February 1861, or at such other time as may be directed by the President and Directors.

(Signed) CHARLES BAKER, President.

Attest:  
(Signed) J. M. EDGAR, Secretary.

## AN ACT TO INCORPORATE.

The Abiquiu, Pagosa and Baker City Road Company.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico:

Sec. 1st. That Albert H. Pfeiffer, Henry Mercure, Hiram Young, Thos. H. Dodge, Lafayette Head, Charles Baker, Severo D. Trujillo, José Pablo Gallegos, Nicolas Pino, O. P. Hovey, Antonio Roival, Anastacio Sandoval, and their associates, are hereby constituted and formed in a body politic and corporate, with the name and style of the "Abiquiu, Pagosa and Baker City Road Company," and with this name and under this style shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to have and to keep a common seal; acquire, enjoy, and transfer, either real estate or personal property, and may make and adopt all rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the objects of this corporation, not inconsistent with, or repugnant to, the laws of the United States or those of this Territory.

Sec. 2nd. That the said Company is authorized and allowed the exclusive power to construct and build a toll road, from the plaza that they may deem most convenient of Abiquiu, in the county of Rio Arriba passing through the town of Baker City in the plains of the San Juan River, belonging to the Territory of New Mexico, to construct bridges, establish ferries, and do all other things necessary to complete said road, and may receive and collect toll or passage in sums not exceeding the following rates—to wit: for each wagon and pair of horses, mules or horned cattle, one and a half cents per mile; for each additional span of horses, mules or horned cattle, one half cent per mile; for each carriage or cart, drawn by one horse, mule, or ox, one cent per mile; and if drawn by two animals, one and a half cent per mile; for each horse and rider one cent per mile; for each pack animal, horse, mule, ass or horned cattle, one half cent per mile; for each loose animal, horses, mules, mares, asses, or horned cattle, one quarter of a cent per head for each mile; for every sheep, goat, or hog one tenth of a cent per mile; it being understood that no foot traveller shall pay toll.

Sec. 3rd. That the authority and rights granted to said Company in the previous section shall extend to public lands only, and not to those which under legal title, belong to private individuals, in which case, said Company may use such lands through means of an agreement with the parties, or by paying a just compensation agreed upon, or contracted for with the owners of said lands.

Sec. 4th. If the said Company, by virtue of the power to it hereby granted, shall not construct and complete said road within eighteen months from the passage of this Act, then, it shall forfeit all and each of the powers and privileges to it granted.

Sec. 5th. That the capital stock of said Company shall consist of fifteen thousand dollars, each one, and said shares shall be considered as personal property, and may be bought, sold, assigned, or transferred in manner and in such places as the stockholders, or a majority of them may prescribe in their rules and regulations.

Sec. 6th. That the Officers of said Company shall consist of a President, one Secretary, one Treasurer and three Directors, who shall be stockholders of said Company, and shall be elected by the stockholders of said Company, or by a majority of them legally assembled, and shall hold their offices for one year from and after their election and until their successors shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 7th. The said Officers mentioned in the preceding section, are obliged to discharge the duties and cares that may be intrusted to them, as the stockholders, or a majority of them may direct by virtue of their rules and regulations, and such Officers may be removed from office when it shall become necessary for causes of mismanagement in the discharge of their duties, for which purpose a majority will be sufficient to determine.

Sec. 8th. The privileges conceded to said Company in section second are and shall be for the term of 30 years from the passage of this Act, and at the expiration of said term, the said road shall be received in good order and shall always remain for the public benefit of the Territory or State, it being understood: that the stockholders shall keep the road in the best possible condition, during the time for which this grant is hereby made.

Sec. 9th. This Act, shall take effect, and be in force from and after its passage.

The United States America, }  
Territory of New Mexico. } I A. M. JACKSON, Secretary of said Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and perfect copy of the (translated) Original Act of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, on file in my office.

Given under my hand and Seal of office, this 4th day of January A. D. 1861.

A. M. JACKSON,  
Secretary of Territory of New Mexico.

Public Opinion in Louisiana.

Since the announcement of the election of the chief of sectionalism to the office of Presidency, public opinion in Louisiana has undergone a very important change. The movement in other Southern States, as well as the haughty, threatening, overbearing attitude of the North, has had a marked influence in hurrying forward what may truly be denominated a revolutionary sentiment in this State.

It is more important to give prominence to this fact, as abroad Louisiana is still regarded as participating but slightly in the excitement which pervades the entire Gulf States.

In this city and throughout the State, we do not know of one person who is sufficiently prominent to have influence with the public, who is not in favor of resistance, in some mode, to the threatened aggressions of the non-slaveholding States. It has been peculiarly unfortunate for peace, that leading Black Republican journals have, by their violence, their denunciatory spirit, their reckless disregard of any Constitutional obligation, more severely and bitterly assailed the South since the election than before its termination, rendering the result much more significant of coming evil than it would otherwise have been regarded.

The ill-judged, unpatriotic, and ill-mannered taunts and threats of the Northern press, have done more to effect a change in popular opinion in Louisiana than all other causes combined. They have aided in precipitating events, and if they had designed to obtain a complete concurrence of our people with those of South Carolina, they could not have labored to better purpose.

Those who have, on all occasions, when speaking of the true feeling of Southern States, left Louisiana out of the number that are likely to dissolve their connections with the General Government, may well have doubts of the correctness of their previous judgment. The feeling in favor of immediate secession is said to be very strong in the rural parishes, and even in New Orleans it is not weak.

It is true, a large body of our citizens in the city and in the State desire to secure concurrent action of all the Southern States, and an effort will be made to effect that concert which will give the South great moral and political strength.

We had supposed the popular action so frequently reported in our columns to rid the city and the State of all suspicious Northern men, and the quickness with which any utterance of Black Republican sentiments was visited with public indignation, would have been taken as demonstrative proof of the rapid tendency of public feeling towards extreme measures, and that an explicit statement of the growth of our determination to act now, was unnecessary. For this reason, we have not before given this matter a special notice.

There is less of impulse but more of determination here than in some other States. We may possibly take all measures that may justify as before the world and as yet, as of impetuosity in this crisis; but we doubt that Louisiana takes any backward steps. It depends on the action of Congress, and the returning sense of justice and reason at the North, whether the revolution in Louisiana goes rapidly forward to its full consummation. No plan of conciliation, short of a final settlement of the slavery agitation, by amendments to the Constitution, can, we think, be satisfactory. At the same time there is a disposition, by large bodies of our citizens, to move with deliberation, and to try all remedies, until means of security and equality in the Union are exhausted, before the State considers the United States as a foreign government, and its citizens as aliens. We have watched and understood these changes, and should not now have made these explicit statements of facts, but that some persons look to us as slope for facts. Nor in making this historical sketch of the times, do we see any necessity of changing in the slightest degree our course in regard to the questions, as yet undecided by the popular will of Louisiana. [New Orleans Times.]

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

It appears that the Legislature of Florida has not only called a convention, but has appropriated \$100,000 to arm the State, and passed a bill imposing an extra tax on goods manufactured at the North and imported into Florida. The depression in business is no where felt more seriously than in the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts. A number of cotton mills are now only running half time. The wages of the laborers on the Troy and Greenfield (Mass.) railroad have been reduced from \$1 to 75 cents per day—Baltimore Sun.